

PACIFIC CONNECTOR GAS PIPELINE

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What are the roles and responsibilities of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission?

FERC is the federal agency that authorizes the siting, construction, and operation of interstate natural gas pipelines and liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act. FERC is responsible for evaluating an application, complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other federal environmental laws, and ultimately making a decision about whether to authorize a project or deny the application. If FERC chooses to authorize a project, it issues an order called a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. Such a certificate would be the primary federal authorization for the Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline (PCGP) and the Jordan Cove LNG facility and would establish the public need for and benefit of the project.

What are the roles and responsibilities of the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Forest Service in this process?

The 2005 Energy Policy Act requires federal agencies considering authorization for an aspect of a natural gas pipeline to cooperate with FERC and to comply with FERC deadlines. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the Forest Service have been actively involved as cooperating agencies with FERC

on the PCGP project since 2006. As cooperating agencies, the BLM, Reclamation, and Forest Service will:

- provide information to FERC and the applicant on land management plan requirements and natural resources that may be affected by the project;
- provide information and review environmental analyses in support of the FERC NEPA process;
- provide input on routing to ensure the project avoids or minimizes environmental impacts on federal system lands; and
- consider amendments to land management plans that may be necessary to make provision for the project.

If FERC authorizes the project, the BLM, with the concurrence of the Forest Service and Reclamation, will also be responsible for issuing a right-of-way grant that allows the approved project to occupy federal lands. The BLM, Reclamation, and the Forest Service may require mitigation and other conditions in the right-of-way grant.

Why are the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service considering plan amendments that would make provision for the PCGP?

BLM and Forest Service land management plans are similar to a

county zoning ordinance. Like a development proposal in a county, any project that goes forward on land administered by the BLM and Forest Service must be consistent with the land management plan (zoning ordinance). Just as a county might allow a variance, the BLM and Forest Service can consider one or more amendments that allow the project to conform to land management plans. Considering amendments of land management plans through the NEPA process provides full disclosure and allows for public input on the proposed changes.

Can BLM deny the application for a right-of-way grant?

FERC will conduct an analysis of the environmental impacts of the project and document those findings in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). As required by the 2005 Energy Policy Act, BLM and the Forest Service will cooperate in that analysis by providing input and reviewing information that applies to BLM and national forest system lands. The BLM will process the application for a right-of-way grant in accordance with 43 CFR 2880, which details the conditions under which a right-of-way grant application might be denied. In that case, FERC would also deny the application

How can the public express their comments and/or concerns about the project?

Comments and concerns about the PCGP, including BLM and Forest Service actions, can be submitted through the FERC public involvement process. The FERC NEPA compliance process (the EIS) and potential approval process (certification) will include multiple opportunities for the public to submit comments. FERC will hold three public scoping meetings from June 27 through June 29, 2017, following publication of the NOI. These meetings offer the public an opportunity to provide oral or written comments about the project to FERC. Written comments may always be submitted to FERC by following the instructions in the NOI.

The public involvement opportunities include:

- Scoping meetings and 30-day comment period (6/9/17 – 7/10/17)
- 90-day public comment period for FERC's draft EIS (may include public comment meetings)
- Certification hearing by FERC
- 30-day rehearing request period if FERC issues an order authorizing the PCGP and the Jordan Cove Energy Project.

Upcoming Scoping Meeting Schedule:

- Coos Bay – 6/27/2017, Sunset Middle School Library and Commons Rooms, 245 South Cammann St., 4:00 pm to 7:00 pm
- Roseburg – 6/28/2017, Umpqua Community College Jackson Hall Rooms 11 and 12, 1140 Umpqua College Rd., 4:00 pm to 7:00 pm
- Klamath Falls – 6/29/2017, Oregon Institute of Technology, College Union Building, Mt. Bailey and Mt. Thielsen Rooms, 3201 Campus Drive, 4:00 pm to 7:00 pm

How can the public stay informed?

The public can stay informed about the FERC process and the public involvement program by subscribing to FERC's *eSubscription* online notification system located at <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ferconline.asp>. The docket number for both Jordan Cove LNG and the Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline is PF17-4.

